

FIG. 1A

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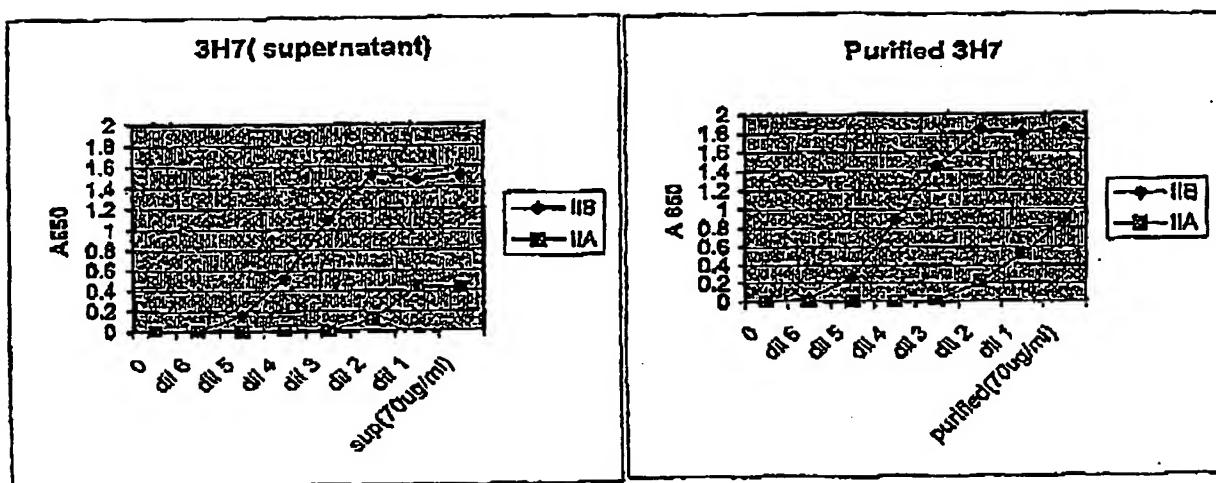


FIG. 1B

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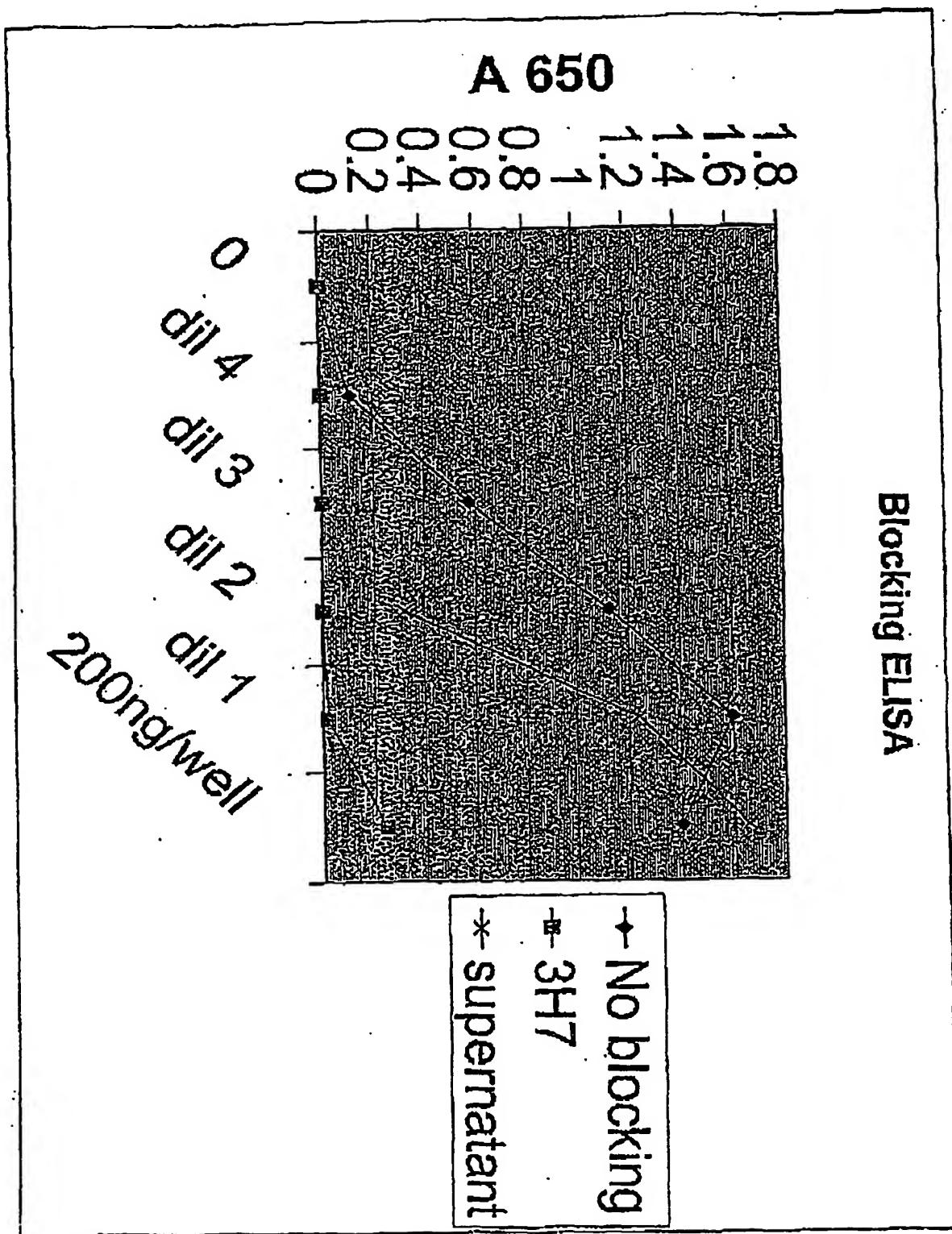
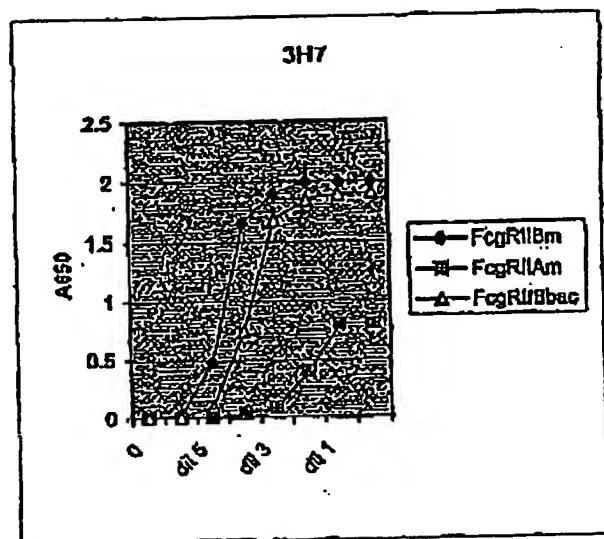


FIG. 2

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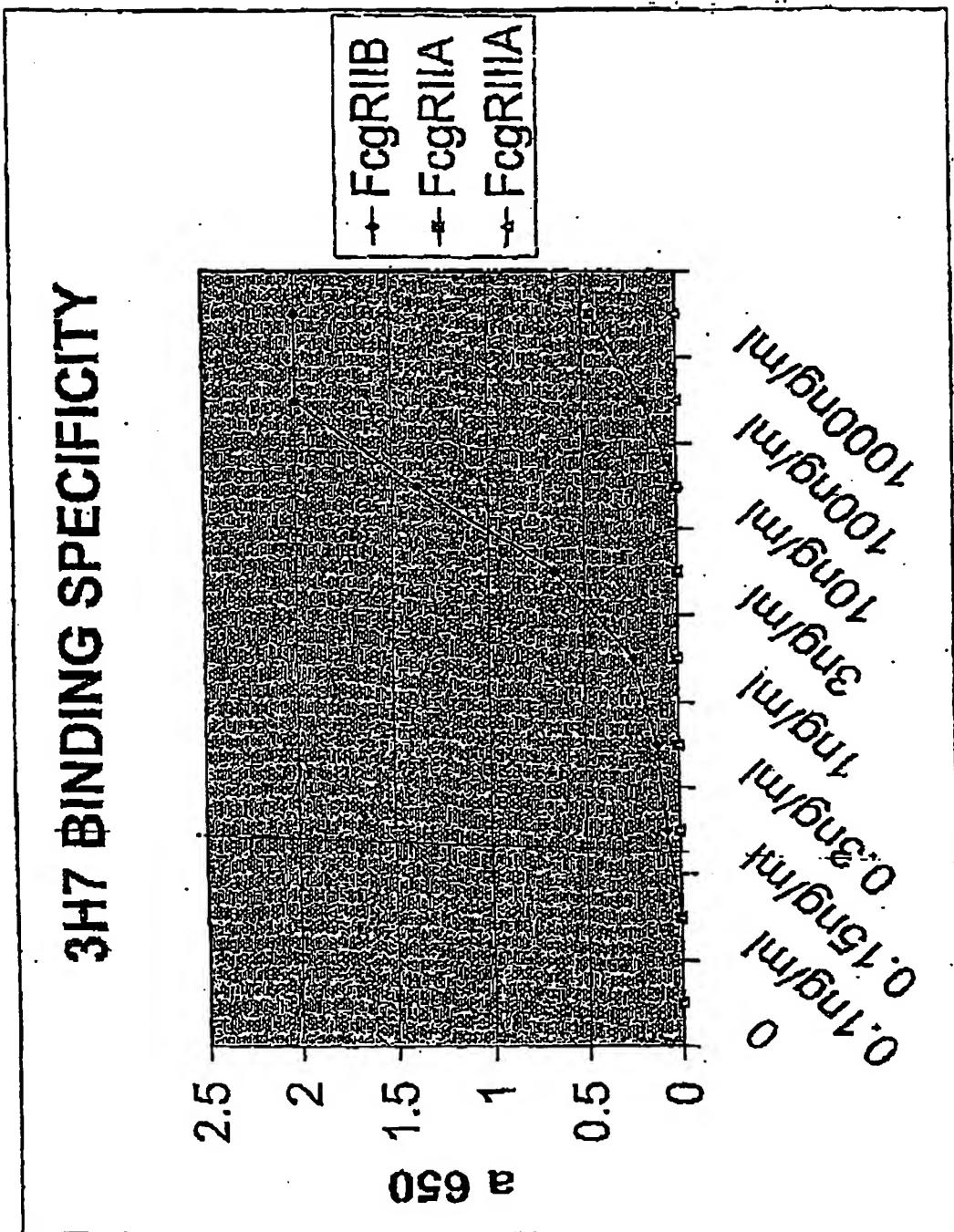


FIG. 4

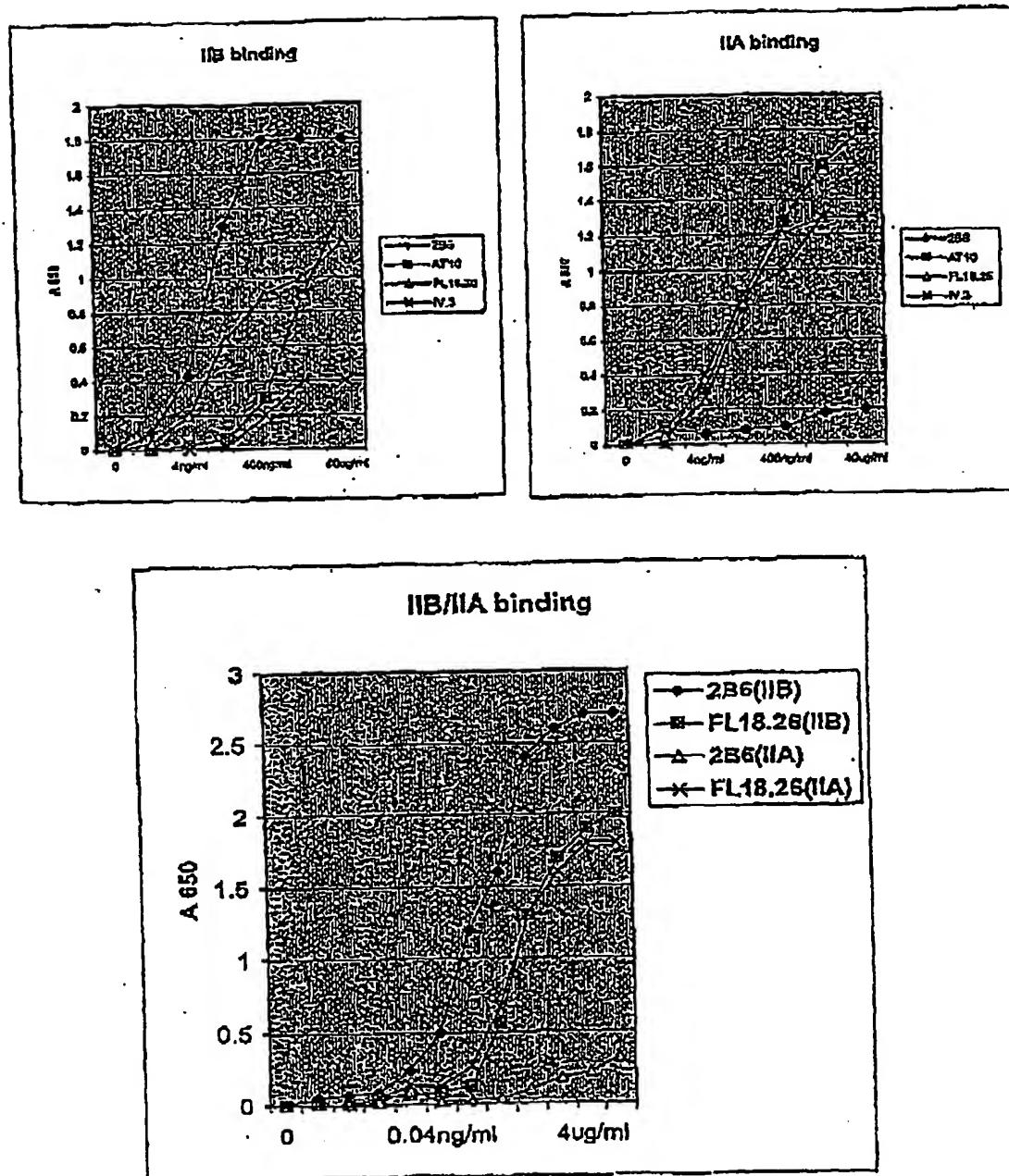
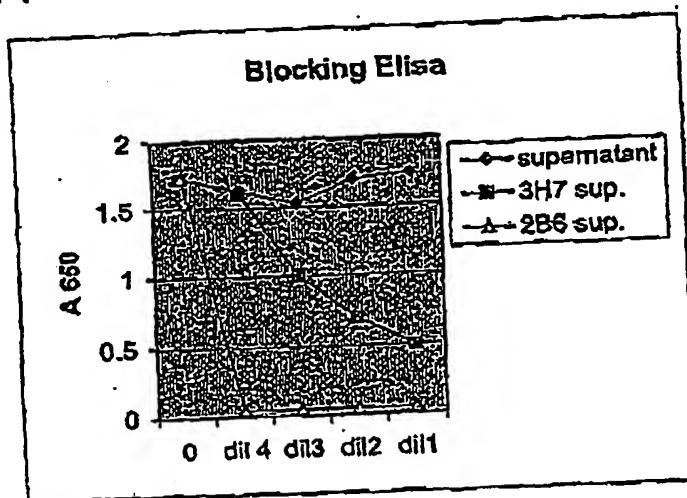


FIG. 5

A



B

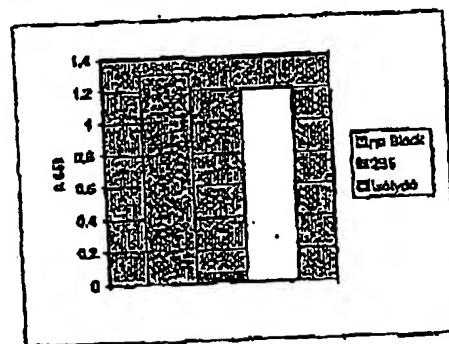
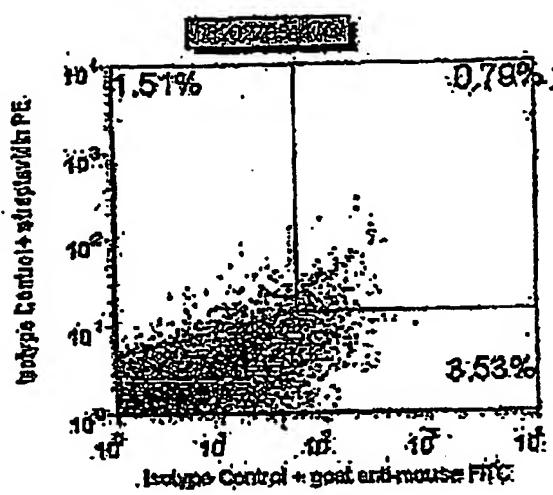
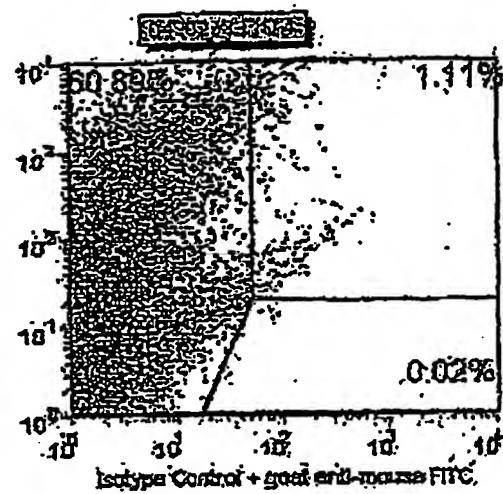


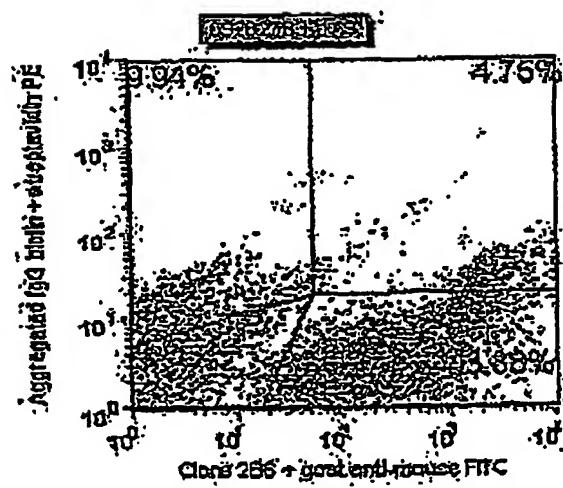
FIG. 6



A



B



C

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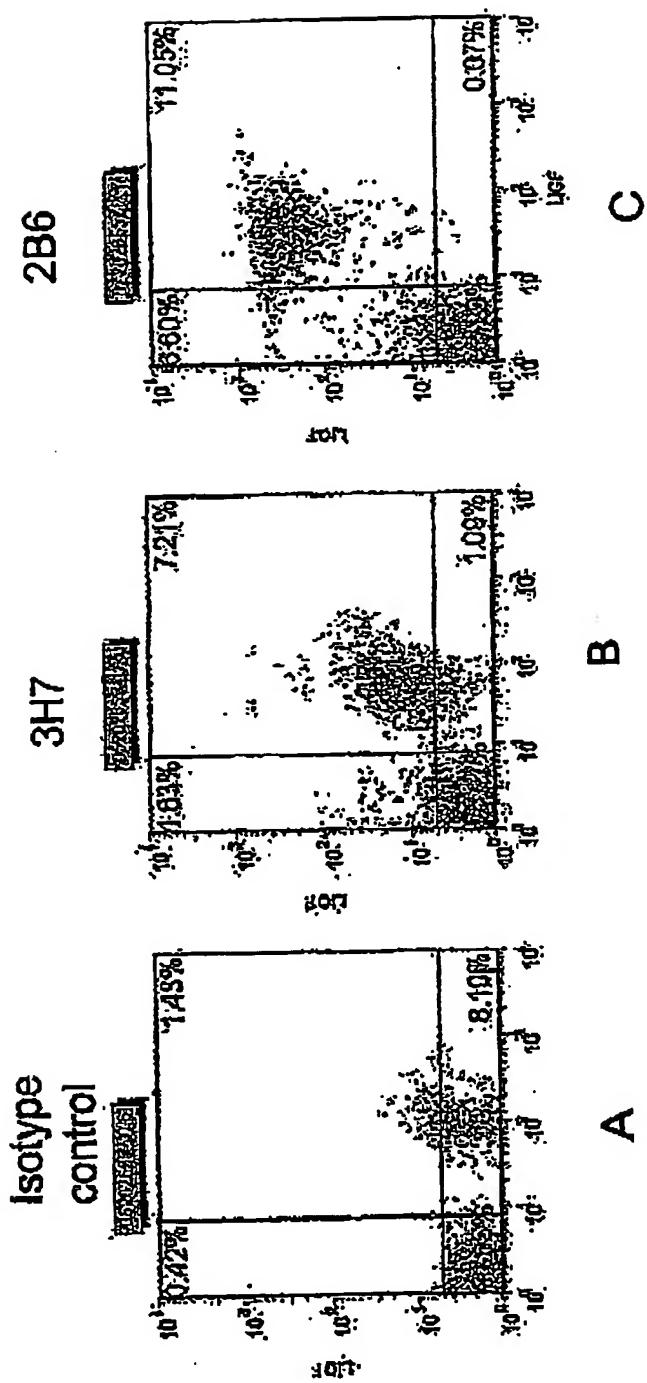


FIG. 8

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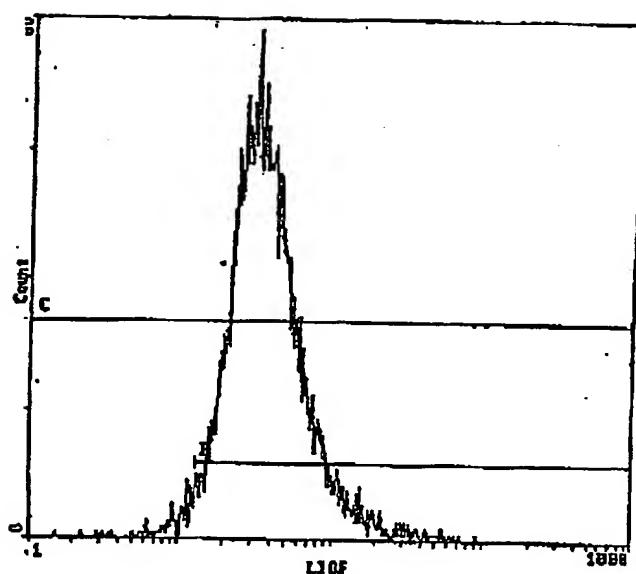
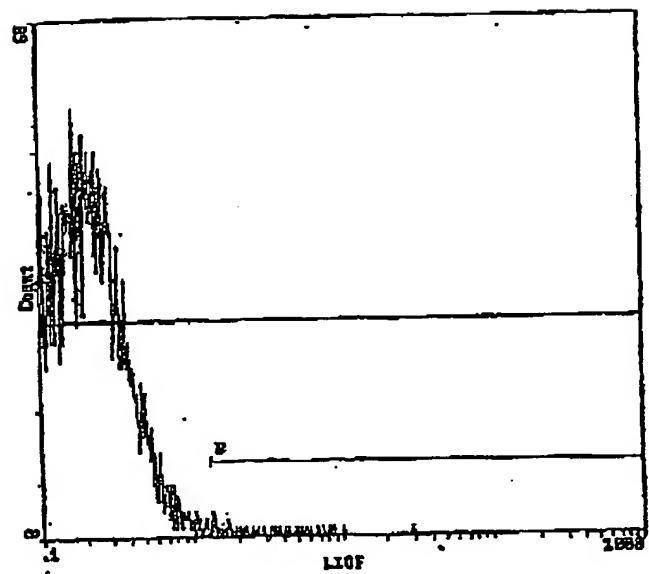


FIG. 9A

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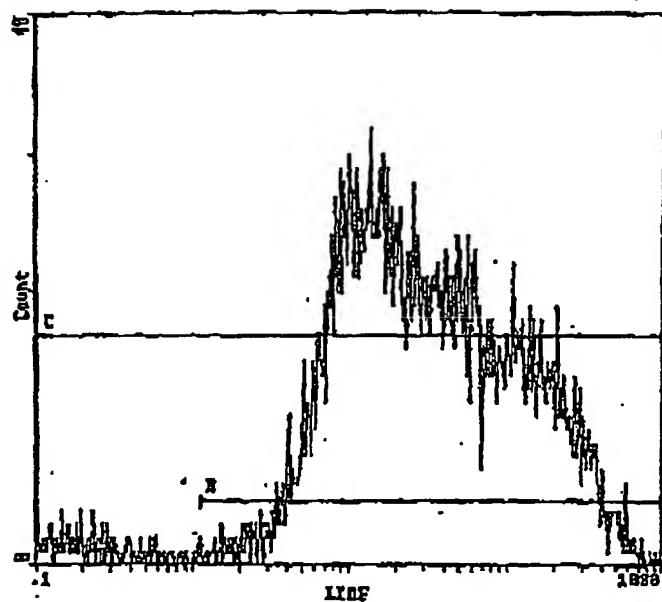
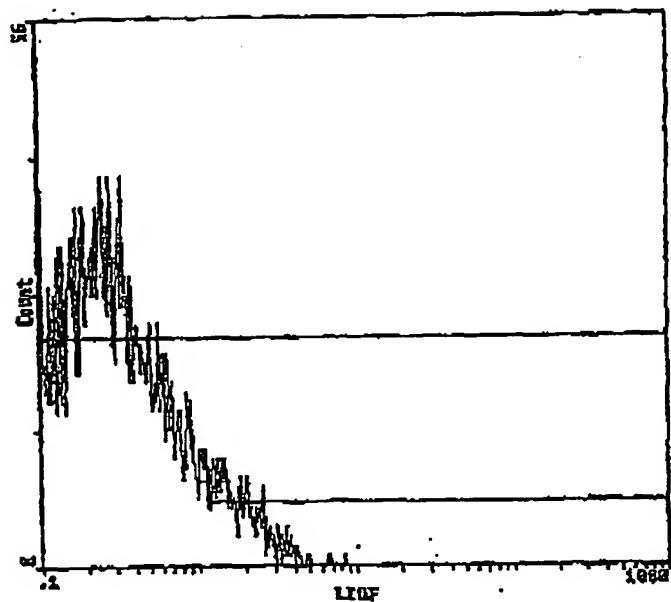
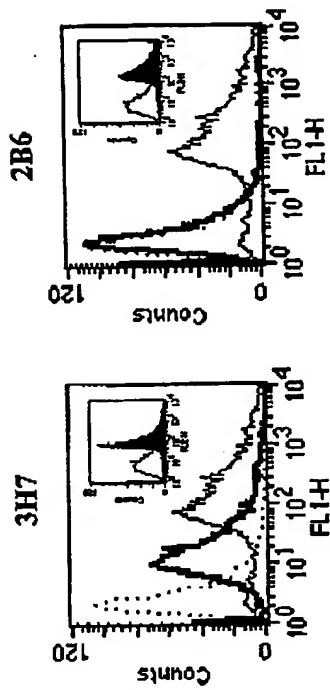


FIG. 9B

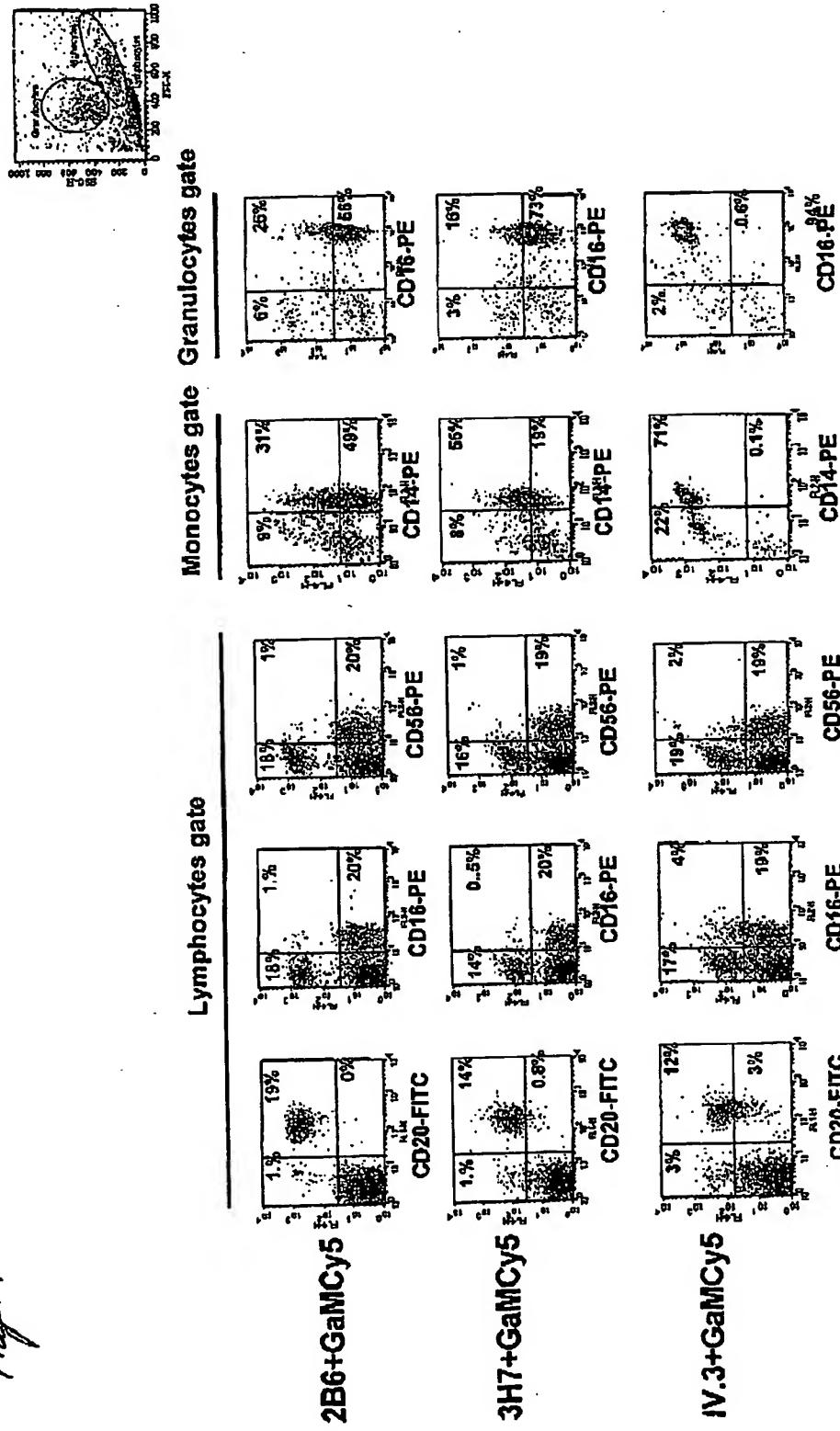
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Figure .... CHO cells expressing huFc $\gamma$ RIIB were incubated with the anti CD32B antibodies, 2B6 or 3H7. Cells were washed and 9  $\mu$ g/ml of aggregated human IgG were added to the cells on ice. The human aggregated IgG were detected with goat anti human-IgG FITC conjugated. Samples were analyzed by FACS. .... isotype control + goat anti huIgG-FITC, — isotype control + aggregated humanIgG + goat anti humanIgG-FITC, - - anti-CD32B antibody + aggregated humanIgG + goat anti humanIgG-FITC. The amount of each antibody bound to the receptor on the cells was also detected (inset) on a separate set of samples using a goat anti-mouse PE conjugated antibody.

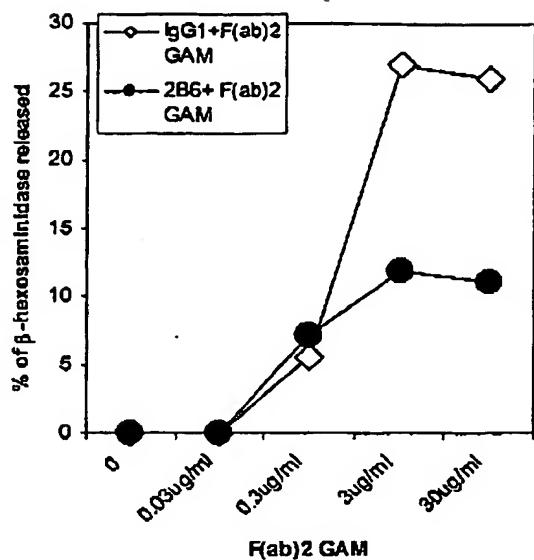
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Figure ... Human PBMCs were stained with 2B6, 3H7, and IV.3 antibodies, as indicated in the right side of the panel, followed by a goat anti-mouse-Cyanine(Cy5) conjugated antibody (two color staining using anti-CD20 FITC conjugated for B lymphocytes, anti-CD14-PE conjugated for monocytes, anti-CD56-PE conjugated for NK cells and anti-CD16-PE conjugated for granulocytes.



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RBL-2H3/Fc<sub>γ</sub>RIB

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Figure ..... B-hexosaminidase release induced by goat anti-mouse F(ab)<sub>2</sub> fragment (GAM F(ab)<sub>2</sub>) in RBL-2H3 cells expressing huFc<sub>γ</sub>RIB. Cells were stimulated with various concentration of GAM F(ab)<sub>2</sub> (0.03  $\mu$ g/ml to 30  $\mu$ g/ml) after sensitization with mouse IgE (0.01  $\mu$ g/ml) and IgG1 or with purified 2B6 antibody (3  $\mu$ g/ml) panel. After 1 hour at 37°C the supernatant was collected and the cells were lysed. B-hexosaminidase activity released in the supernatant and within the cells was determined by a colorimetric assay using p-nitrophenyl N-acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glucosaminide. The released  $\beta$ -hexosaminidase activity was expressed as a percentage of the released activity relative to the total activity.

Expression of Her2neu on the cell surface of ovarian and breast cancer cell lines

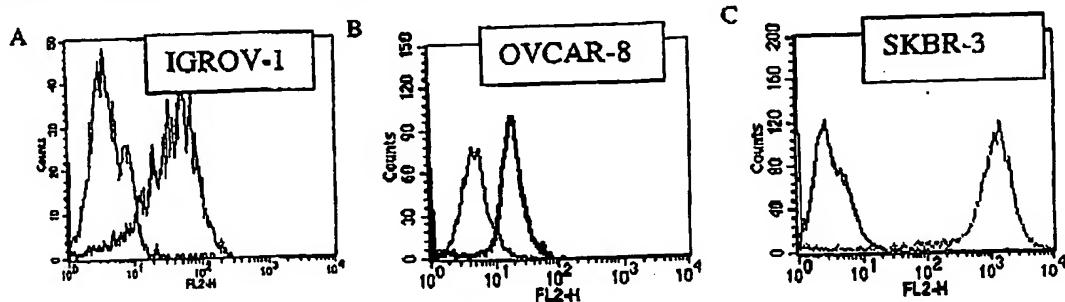


Figure #4: Ovarian and breast carcinoma lines express Her2neu to varying levels. Staining of A) Ovarian IGROV-1 with purified ch4D5, B) Ovarian OVCAR-8 with purified 4D5 antibody, and C) Breast cancer SKBR-3 cells with purified ch4D5 followed by goat anti-human-conjugated to phycocrythrin (PE). The relevant isotype control IgG1 is indicated the left of the staining with anti-Her2neu antibody.

Fig. 14

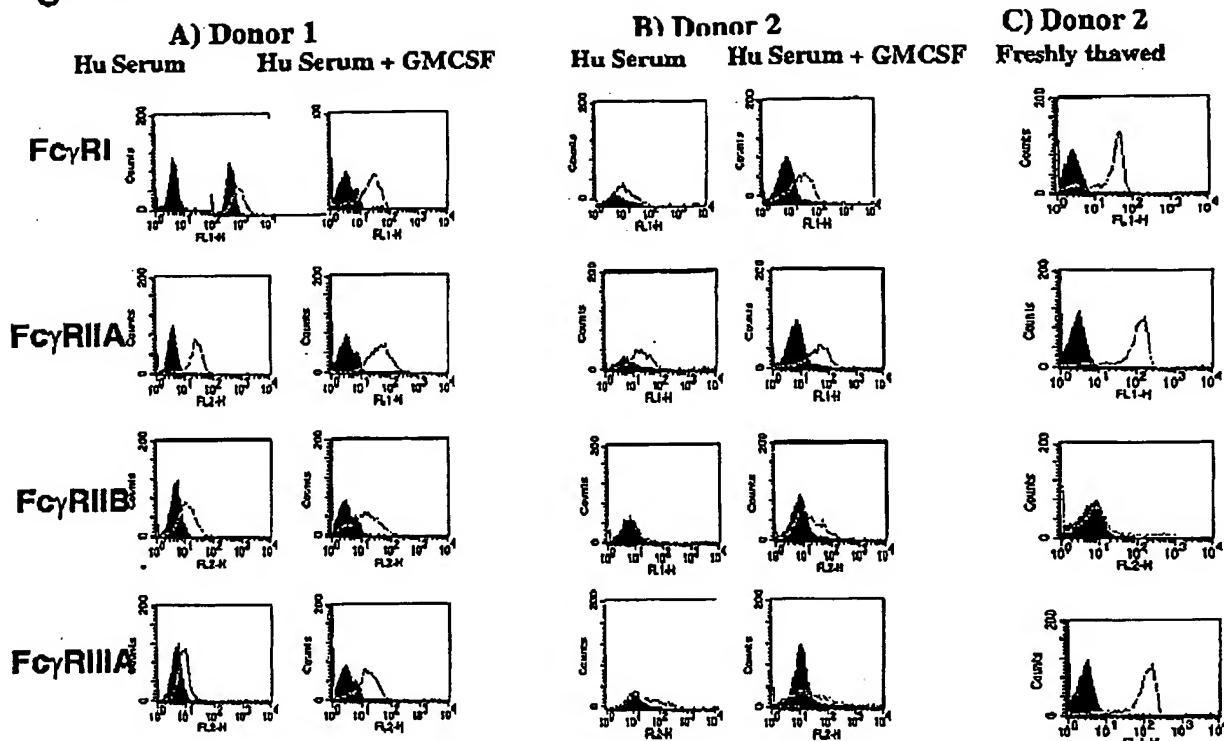
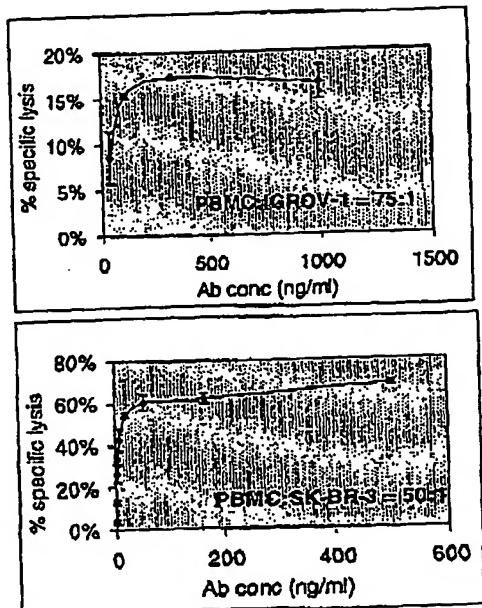
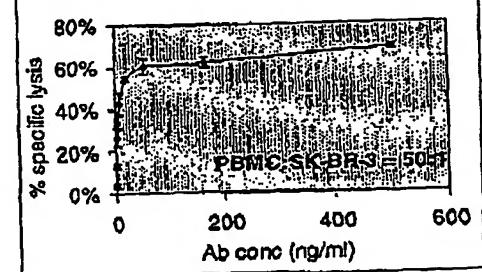


Figure 6: Elutriated monocytes express all Fc $\gamma$ Rs: A) MDM obtained from donor 1, B) donor 2 were propagated in human serum or human serum and GMCSF and C) Monocytes thawed and stained immediately. Monocyte-derived macrophages were stained with anti-bodies specific for human Fc $\gamma$ R receptor, (section C.4). The solid histogram in each plot represents the background staining. The clear histogram within each panel represents the staining with specific anti-human Fc $\gamma$ R antibodies.

**FIGURE #7****A)****B)**

**Figure #7: Ch4D5 mediates effective ADCC with ovarian and breast cancer cell lines using PBMC.**  
Specific lysis subtracted from antibody-independent lysis is shown for A) Ovarian tumor cell line, IGROV-1 at an effector: target ratio of 75:1, and for B) Breast tumor cell line SKBR-3 at an effector:target ratio of 50:1 with different concentration of ch4D5 as indicated.

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**FIGURE #5**

Figure #5: Histochemical staining of human ovarian ascites shows tumors cells and other inflammatory cells. A). H & E stain on ascites of a patient with ovarian tumor. Three neoplastic cells can be identified by the irregular size and shape, scattered cytoplasm, and irregular dense nuclei. B). Giemsa stain of unprocessed ascites from a patient with serous tumor of the ovary shows two mesothelial cells placed back to back indicated by short arrows. Also shown is a cluster of five malignant epithelial cells indicated by the long arrow. Erythrocytes are visible in the background. C). Giemsa stain of another patient with serous tumor of the ovary indicating a cluster of cells composed of mesothelial cells, lymphocytes, and epithelial neoplastic cells(arrow).

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